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### Well, Let Them Come In!

So, the Sandwich Islands want to join the United States. It is not surprising. Where else could their people wish to go? Where else could they find safety and the hope of liberty and progress?

We don't suppose there will be any difficulty in the way of arranging proper terms for the admission of the welcome applicants. The State of Hawaii may thus be the first independent foreign country to be annexed to the American Union; and we dare say it will not be the last.

And how long will it be before the nations east of the Atlantic and north of the Mediterranean become weary of the state of armed hostility and suspended warfare in which they live, and resolve to end it by joining together in the confederation of the United States of Europe?

### A Sound Democratic Measure.

No Democrat in the Legislature can consistently oppose the Greater New York bill. now before the Senate, for it is a thoroughly Democratic measure, sound in principle and based on a theory of our republican government essential to the perpetuation but, unfortunately, they are represented by of Democratic vitality.

The bill simply provides that at the next general election the citizens of the communities affected shall decide whether the consolidation shall be brought by subsequent legislative enactment. It consults the will of the parties concerned, and recognizes a right or a privilege which is theirs under the true, wholesome, and fundamental principle of Democratic government.

We cannot imagine how any Democrat in the Legislature would dare to publish his treachery to his party's political creed by resisting the passage of such a measure of home rule. If the proposition were to leave the decision of the question of consolidation to the Legislature, without consulting the will of the people immediately affected by it, his fidelity to Democratic principle would compel every Democrat to oppose it with all his might and vote against it at every stage of its progress. That same fidelity requires that he shall assist to the utmost of his power in giving the authority of law to a measure like the bill actually introduced. If he opposes it, he is unworthy of the name of Democrat.

Hence, when we are informed that the bill is almost, if not quite, unanimqualy opposed by the Democratic legislators from Brooklyn, we are unwilling to believe the report. It cannot be that Brooklyn breeds such false and spurious Democracy. How can they refuse to consult the will of their constituents as to their local government, unless they are conscious or fearful that they misrepresent it? Opposition to the bill does not express resistance to the proposed consolidation. It expresses opposition to the Democratic principle of home rule. If the Brooklyn legislative delegation do not like the project, they can attack it before their conatituents when, according to the provisions of the bill, it is brought up for popular de bate and decision; and as they are men of ability and influence their judgment will doubtless have its due weight. If they insist on making the decision themselves, they advertise the fact that they are afraid of the popular will, and hence are utterly unfit and unworthy to represent Democratic principles.

The question of the desirability of consolidation disappears wholly if they are resolved on such a course. It becomes a question of the maintenance of the Democratic theory and principle of popular government; and on that every true and faith. ful Democrat should stand upshakably. He should demand his right to home rule and not patiently submit to its denial to him by trancherous Democratic legislators.

The plan of the bill for taking the wil of the people of the communities concerned involves a trifling expense and no difficulty. The citizens will simply have their way as to it in the same manner that they express their will as to a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State. In principle, the Legislature might as well take away their right to elect their own local officers as to deny to them the right to decide whether they shall remain separated into many municipalities or be consolidated

into one municipal system. The bill for consulting the will of the communities affected as to the project for the Greater New York, will receive the vote of every Democrat in the Legislature who deserves the respect and confidence of the Democratic party.

# A Contrast.

Since the war of the rebellion in this country there have been three great wars in Europe, and every observer seems to have settled down to the conviction that the one between France and Germany must soon be renewed and fought to a finish.

What a contrast is presented between the eace that followed the struggle in the United States and the truce that closed what perhaps may be called the first chapter in the contest between France and Germany. The long struggle between the North and the South was carried on from beginning to end without the stain of a single act of ce. The soldiers on both sides laid down their arms in good faith, and became friends and members of the biggest. the most sincere, and the grandest mutual admiration society that the world has ever seen. After the close of hostilities there was no talk in the South of another war and no preparation in the North to crush the outh before she could have time to become herself again. When the battles were over the war feeling went with the smoke, and the sentiment which followed is fully expressed every year on that sublime holiday when the entire nation decorates her so diers' graves. Well may we say the repub-

It is now more than twenty years since the truce was made between France and Germany, and during this long period we have witnessed constant and feverish preparations for a renewal of the struggle. The feeling between the two peoples has been embittered by time. They live now upon erms of mutual hatred and fear. Armed to the teeth, they watch each other like two riadiators on guard, eager for an opening. Nobody can tell which one will commence the attack, but everybody feels that the shock must come, and that each hopes to bleed the other white.'

Such is the difference between the sentiments which followed the close of our war and those which came after the war between France and Germany. Is this extraord nary contrast to be accounted for by the fact that one was a civil war and the other an international war? Not bit of it. It is explainable only in the difference in conduct of the two wars. That chivalrous generosity which springs from the common admiration of bravery and forms a sort of freemasonry among soldiers, so conspicuous in the campaigns of the rebellion, was utterly wanting in the campaign in France. It is through the gap left by its absence that one must look for light upon the resentments which that campaign has left behind it.

It is still a debatable question whether NAPOLEON III. plunged his country into war without sufficient reason and without sufficient preparation or whether he was forced into it by a deliberate guel-apena which enabled the Germans at the outset to hurl seventeen army corps against eight. The figures are Capatyr's. But whichever way it was, the thing itself may take its place among the most rascally wars of history. The Germans to-day are enraged at the thought that it must be renewed under far different conditions, and the French appreciation of their past conduct is best explained in the popular chorus, Rendez nous nos pendules! They insist that the Germans did not set like soldiers, but like brigands. On the other hand the Germans argue that they are peaceably disposed people, and that the French, naturally revengeful and bloodthirsty, have brought upon Europe the military burdens under which the nations

stagger to-day. If such sentiments on each side of the frontier were merely expressed in words, one might well afford to treat them lightly guns. Never before has the world witnessed such gigantic preparations for war, and never before has the press of Europe been so full of fire. The correspondence which we are constantly receiving from the other side of the Atlantic is occupied almost exclusively with descriptions of formidable military programmes and repetitions of ugly war rumors. The fact that such a condition has existed during the past fifteen years offers very poor evidence that it will continue much longer. On the contrary, the nations seem to have reached very close indeed to the limit of their ability in the matter of armaments. The Socialists tell us that when that point is reached general disarmament will be the result; but this is one of the visions of which they like to speak, a mirage which they love to paint. There is no rainbow to span and soften the great war cloud of Europe.

Arizona. A caucus of Republican Senators has decided to vote Utah. New Mexico, and Okiahoma into the Union, and to keep Arizona out. But what is the need of making New Mexico a State, and at the same time leaving her twin, Territory outside, in the company of Alaska on the Arctic circle or of the Indian Territory? Reunite Arizona and New Mexico, and bring the two in together s one State.

Arizona is a very interesting part of the country; sterile, no doubt, for the most part, yet its arable lands and the tracts redeemed by artificial irrigation are wonderfully fertile. The University of Arizona at Tucson is now studying the question what crops are most profitable for her. Every fruit can be produced there that grows in Florida and California. Alfalfa is most bountiful, and of great value for feeding Wheat, barley, rye, and oats yield as much as at the North, while cotton and sugar cane are luxuriant. Canaigre, a species of dock, may be a valuable resource. It grows wild on the moist soils of the outhern half of the Territory, and its roots contain twice as much tannic acid as oak and hemlock bark, so that the extract can be used for light leather. With cultivation its yield is doubled. It grows, too, of course, in New Mexico, where it is believed that the English market alone will take the whole of the enormous product, and canaigre grows on land useless for general cultivation.

Irrigation will steadily increase the farm products of Arizona, which were one-tenth larger last year than the year before. The Colorado, Gila, Salt, and Verde rivers have a magnificent supply of water, and only dams and ditches are needed for re iniming millions of acres now arid. In northern and central Arizona are 2,700 square miles of pine forests, and the pine timber for sawing in the Territory is estimated at 10,000 -000,000 feet, four-fifths of it being in the Colorado plateau. The quantity now cut is from 10,000,000 to 13,000,000 feet annually.

Mining, too, has been very prosperous of late, for, while the production of silver has not fallen off, the gold yield has increased The largest electric plant for placer gold mining in the United States is found in Arizona, at Stanton. But copper is king there, its product for the year being \$4,500,-000, against \$3,000,000 for gold and \$2,000,000 for silver. There are also great quantitles of onyx in the Territory.

Cattle thrive in the fine climate, and their present valuation is over \$7,000,000. although this is less than the previous year. on account of the export of great numbers of range cattle and a shrinkage in valuation. The mild winters are favorable to sheep, of which there are about 2,000,000 in the Territory, while the wool product reaches 2,500,000 pounds for the season.

The building of railroads has been en couraged by the law exempting new roads from taxation under certain conditions. and one is under construction from Ash Fork to Phonix. Arizona needs lines running north and south, so that the southern ounties may send northward their provieions and fruits, and receive in return cheaper lumber and coal, which they now have to buy outside of the Territory. The schools are free to the children of all except Chinese and untaxed Indians; and a school fund derived from taxes, fines, and for feitures allows teachers to be paid from \$90 to \$125 per month. There is a normal school at Tempe, besides the university at Tucson, and there are private and parochial schools in some towns. Should the much-needed survey of all the public lands be made, or at least those of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, which now escape taxation from the lack of survey, the school lands in the railroad grant could be disposed of and reve-

nue collected from their taxation. Objections to the admission of Arizona ar State are ner lack of adequate population and her small amount of taxable property. As to the latter point, the Governor, whose report gives all the foregoing facts, explains that instead of \$28,000,000, which the books show, a proper valuation

would exceed \$75,000,000, and that her sysem of high rates of taxation on low valuations is hurtful and misleading. However, the entire debt, Territorial, county, and municipal, including interest, amounts to only \$3,354,725, and the floating debt has been funded at 5 per cent, under the act of last July. But there need be no arguing or excuses either as to population or property if Arizona is joined to her sister Territory for admission into the Union.

One of the most interesting features in these two Southwestern Territories is the seld they furnish for the study of extinct races and customs. The Governor of Arizona describes the traces of what were once great cities, the lines of canals buried under lave, the art of mummifying as known to the Moquis, the resemblance of their language and that of the Zunis to Asiatic tongues, and the hieroglyphics lately found that recall those of Egypt. In New Mexico Governor PRINCE has called attention to the preservation of the Governor's palace which is older than Plymouth or Jamestown, and for three centuries has been historically famous. Accordingly, if New Mexico or Arizona, or both, should in the hurry of the short session fail of admission to the Union, the suggestions of their Governors as to what should be done for the study and preservation of their antiquities may merit the attention of Congress.

A Very Happy Innovation. The performance of the Theatre of Arts and Letters on Thursday evening was made a very delightful and graceful occasion by the presence of hundreds of women who were suitably costumed for the theatre. In obedience to the rule of the association they sat with uncovered heads, and thus gave to the house an appearance of refinement and polite cultivation which was altogether refreshing.

This innovation in the prevailing feminine practice in New York produced a remarkable effect. It served to dignify and elevate the occasion, and it imparted its gracious influence to both the stage and the floor. It lent something of the character of an elegant social function to a theatrical performance, and thus tended to soften manners and promote the considerate regard for others which lies at the basis of good breeding. The asperities of behavior and the irritating displays of netty selfishness, which sometimes mar the enjoyment of the dramatic art under ordinary circumstances, were smoothed down and prevented by the restraining influence of this simple change in feminine practice. It kept the audience within the bounds of courtesy as if they were at a private entertainment in a private house and not the spectators at a public performance. It also gave an eathetic tone to the assemblage, which was both agreeable and refining.

There is no reason why every theatrical performance of a really artistic kind should not receive the benefit of this mollifying influence on the manners of the audience. The ladles at the Theatre of Arts and Letters were generally not more elaborately dressed than they would have been at any theatre. The moral change was effected by the mere removal of their bonnets and hats out of respect to the rule of the association and in deference to the proprieties of such an event. The improvement in the appearance of the house. brought about by so slight a modification of custom, was complete and surprising. The women looked far better because of it, and the bearing of the men was more polished. The sight of the audience from the looby and the galleries was very beautiful. An air of grace and ease and refinement pervaded the theatre. Nobody was craning his neck to catch a view of the stage from behind nodding plumes and huge and grotesque hats. Instead of scowling faces here and there and porcine manners, every-

body was civil, gracious, cheerful, and polite. The women seemed to have no difficulty about disposing of their head coverings in the dressing rooms or on their laps, and their toilet being congruous with the place. their comfort was manifestly greater than it would have been if they had followed the prevailing fashion of keeping on their bonnets for several hours in a crowded house in which such covering is wholly unnecessary, if not actually deleterious to health, and is, moreover, unbecoming, Any woman attending the theatre can follow this example without inconvenience to herself, but with gain to her own comfort, and with the happy consciousness of increasing the enjoyment of her neighbors. So begun, therefore, the desirable innova-tion should extend until it becomes the pre-

## The Judicial Report on the Panama

valling custom.

Scandal. That there is a prima facie case against many of the persons accused of dishonest conduct in connection with the Panama Canal is now made certain by the report of M. FRANQUEVILLE, the Juge d'Instruction. or examining magistrate, who has been engaged for many weeks in a preliminary investigation. One Senator and two Deputies have been set free on the ground that the evidence produced does not warrant prosecu tion. But true bills have been found against Senator ALBERT GREVY, brother of the late President of the republic; against two ex-Ministers, ROUVIER and BAIHAUT: against three Senators, two Deputies, two ex-Deputies and five other persons, including Fra-DINAND DE LESSEPS and his son CHAREES. These are all declared guilty of bribe taking or bribe giving on the evidence mainly of the discovered counterfoils of the so-called THIRBRE checks. The ten members or ex-members of the French Parliament thus judicially inculpated represent only a small fraction of the 154 legislators who are said to figure on one or other of the lists in the hands of HERZ and ARTON. It will be noticed that M. DE FREYCINET, who has been several times Prime Minister, and who was lately Minister for War, is not mentioned in the report of the Juge d'Instruction, al though he is said to have been subjected to an examination, and although his newspaper, the Tiligraphe, is known to have received a large sum of money from the dis tributers of bribes.

The unswerving probity and impartiality of their judiciary is one of the things most boasted of by Frenchmen, and although it has not always in the past been justified, it has certainly in this instance been made good. It is very questionable whether a German magistrate would have discharged his duty with equally unswerving rigor in a case which, by incriminating many conspicuous statesmen and politicians, might seem to threaten the stability of the form of government itself. So long as in France the scales of justice are held in hands so unshakable as those of M. FRANQUEVILLE, it is ridiculous to talk about the rottenness of the French Govern-ment and to represent it as incurably unfit for democratic institutions. If to-morrow the French electors were permitted to elect a new Chamber of Deputies, the chances are that they would return a Legislature no less upright and incor-ruptible than is their judiciary. It is their

misfortune that the present Chamber con-

tains so large a number of accused or susected members, each of whom has friends and comrades unwilling to witness his disgrace and ruin. That is why the Parlianentary Committee of Inquiry has accomplished so little in comparison with the examining magistrate. What could it be expected to find out when the Chamber withheld from it the indispensable power of compelling the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents and the power of inflicting punishment for perjury Those Deputies who had most to fear from the investigation were strong enough to assure the establishment of such precau-

tions as were likely to render it abortive. It is probable, however, that M. BRISSON the Chairman of the Committee of Inquiry will this week, before submitting a report make a final effort to obtain larger power from the Chamber, and especially the right to compel the production of documents Now that M. Franqueville's examination is over, it cannot be pretended that the submission to the committee of papers laid before the examining magistrate will embarrass and delay the latter.

The first act of the Panama drama is over Of thirteen legislators accused of bribe taking only three have been absolved and ten have been held for trial. Is this the end of the play? Or does the stage manager, M. Constans, hold in reserve the proofs of more startling and widespread corruption and complicity?

Corporations and Constitutions. There is in every Congress and in every state Legislature a set of men who seem to regard this as an infallible recipe for popularity: "Whack away at the Corporations!" There are newspapers whose political principles are summarized in that recipe. Then there is a set of men who regard patching the Constitution as the chief end and only salvation of the State and the United States. Some of these men are cranks with an inappeasable thirst for change, and a firm belief that trees can be made to grow with their roots in the air if a provision to that effect is planted in the Constitution: and some are, perhaps, cynical, and think that as the Constitution is not easily changed it is a harmless amusement to talk

about changing it. To all the Constitution patchers and corporation baiters we commend the searching amendment to the Constitution of Illinois which has been introduced into the Legis lature of that State. This amendment proposes that the Illinois Legislature "shall have power and it shall be its duty to enact and provide for the enforcement of all laws which it shall deem necessary to regulate and control contracts, conditions, and relations existing or arising from time to time between corporations and their employees." With this amendment tacked to the State Constitution the Illinois Legislature could make some statutes very expensive to the corporations and very indulgent to the employees. One hour a day work with ten hours a day pay could be provided for; and as all the contracts and relations between the employing corporation and its workmen would be under the control of the Legislature, the corporations would have to pay and the Legislature would be the boss. A proposition so definite in settling the relations between corporation capital and labor, so enlarging the work of the Legislature, so able in political economy and profound in constitutional theory, must be irresistibly attractive to those whom it attracts irresistibly.

And yet the Illinois amendment cannot be regarded as final. The geniuses that devote themselves to the repair of Constitutions and the demolition of corporations will not be content until these two propo-

sitions are accepted: 1. Corporations have no rights.

### 2. What is not law is Constitution. Stop the Thing.

Two New York journals, the Times and rning Advertiser, whose remarks upon a subject of special public interest are given in another column, ask a pertinent question, The Trustees of the American Museum of Satural History, with wholly inconsiderate impetuosity, have succeeded in invading the domain of an important department of the municipal Government and in imposing upon the city the danger of an architectural outrage. "Isit too late to prevent it?" our contemporaries say, with every evidence of curnestness and appreciation of the nature of the surprising transaction

It is never too late to prevent a wrong uncompleted. The plans should be withdrawn and others substituted. They were born in blind and inexplicable disregard of the principle that has prevailed so beneficently in the making and adorning of our parks. They threaten a result that will be discreditable to the city, at a time when it happens to be manifesting such agreeable and enlightened aspiration toward greater architectural excellence in our public buildings. This extraordinary proposition to disgrace the Natural History Museum building, and the Park it stands in, is a shock to the fortunate progress of the time.

## It should never be realized.

With the McKinley law out of the way, tariff reform becomes an interesting question; but it is idit to talk about reforming the Mckister law. It should be repealed as soon as the Democrats get a whack a it.—Attanta Constitution.

Our contemporary states the truth just as it s. The only thing to be done with the Mo KINLEY law is to remove every trace of it. It is a protectionist law, and the Democratic doctrine is that protection is without any warrant in the Constitution. There is no constitutional power to levy import duties, except for revenue only, says the Democratic platform; and that is the principle that should be rigorously applied to the subject. It is a very simple principle too, and it leaves nothing to be considered by the President, by Congress, or by the press, except the question of getting the revenue necessary for the Government by the shortest and most efficacious means.

The widow of a wealthy pork-packer of Chicago has voluntarily forfeited the snug sum of \$50,000 for the sake of love, a circumstance which while it does not show what love is. gives proof that love is influential and stronger than gold. Her first husband bequeathed unt her that sum upon the condition that, if she ever married again, it should go to other heirs. After a proper period of mourning she has married again, and has thus forfeited the money. She has acted within her rights. We have not any doubt that she has done right in marrying again, and in paying the forfeit. It was SHAKESPEARE who said: "There's beggary in the love that can be reckoned." It was St. John who said: "There is no feer in love." It was Tom Moone who said: "Love or brough all ills." It was Solomon who said: Many waters cannot quench love."

It is certain that the Asiatic cholers has continued to exist, and has even been epilemic, in parts of Germany and Russia ever since it broke out there in August last. Though its ravages have been greatly and happily reduced everywhere since the winter set in the reports about it from Hamburg. Halle. Berlin. St. Petersburg. and other places are still disquisting. German science has striven for half a year to exterminate to but without success. Its sudden appearance within a week at Halle, Altona, and Leipsie

has been a surprise to the medical authorities, and its fatality there during the depth of an unusually cold winter has raised alarm all over Germany. We must trust that this alarm will lead to the adoption of those preventive measures that are now needed even more

than they have been at any past time. In the judgment of Dr. STERNBERG, bacter! logist to our Board of Health, and other emi nent experts, there is excellent hope that the precautions against the entry of cholera here will be as effective and successful this year as they were last year. Dr. STERNBERG says that there is no disease more easily managed than cholera, so long as the water supply is kept uncontaminated; and we have assurance that the Croton will be well guarded, and that the legislation needed for the maintenance of its purity will be adopted without delay.

MR. CLEVELAND AND CIVIL SERVICE REFORM

He Proposes to Emulate Lincoln and to Ignore Politicians. From the Philadelphia Press

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.-Mr. Cleveland in now disposed to carry out the spirit o rivil service reform so far that there will be no general removals in the offices, except for cause, and none of the office holders will be removed until their terms expire. But it is his purpose to go even further than this. He is now somewhat disposed to lay down as a rule for his action that in nearly all cases where the incumbent of an office has shown capacity and integrity, and has admin istered the office on business-like principles not permitting its use as a political agency the incumbent will be reappointed, whatever his politics may be. Mr. Cleveland thinks that in all cases where Presidential appointments are to be acted upon the first question which he will ask will be: "Has the incumbent's term expired?" If it has not, then he will say that he can pay no attention to that case until the time comes when it is necessary for him to take action.

If the incumbent's term has expired or is about to expire, Mr. Cleveland will then ask: How has this man administered his office What is his record? Has he conducted it in a businesslike manner? Are the reports to the departments concerning him good? Has he made it a political agent?" If all these questions be answered satisfactorily to Mr. Cleveland, then he will be likely to reappoint such incumbent if he continues of his present disposition after he enters the White House. Of course, some of the important offices

through which the Administration is to be directly manifested and its wishes to be carried out must be filled by men who are in sympathy with the President. Mr. Cleveland es not believe that civil service reform goes so far, for instance, as to demand the reten tion of competent assistants in the various departments, like the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, nor does he think that the reform idea should include those who are at the hear of the greater Custom Houses in the United States, although it is his opinion that it should protect the majority of the subordinates in these offices.

The friend of Mr. Cleveland from whom I received this information is of opinion that it will be the severest test of Cleveland's courage and devotion to high ideals which he has ever been called upon to meet, and he may not be able to withstand the mighty opposition which such policy will entail. But he says that Mr. Cleveland realizes that he was nominated in spite of the politicians, and was elected with out any material aid from them, and, therefore, believes that he is under no obligations to them, and is bound only to do those things which will be acceptable to the great masses of the people. He is firmly convinced that such a policy as this, if he carries it out, will not only bring to him the cordial support of the plain people, of whom he is fond of talking, but that it may lead possibly to the reorganization of parties on lines which he has, his friends sometimes think, already mapped

'If Mr. Cleveland does this, I think before the end of his Administration that the comparisons which have been recently made he tween him and Lincoln will be justified." said this gentleman. "It is no longer any secret that Mr. Cleveland has determined to make Lincoln's Administration, his treatment of politicians, and his study of the plain people and their disposition his model in his next

# Public Opinion.

From the Valley Record, Hindale, N. H. The Sun is the ablest, brightest, and most quoted daily in America. While furnishing an ample amount of reading, its policy is always quality rather than quantity-there is no padding or sawdust about it. It inderstands the art of proportion. What is of pal importance it prints with fuiness; what is rela-tively unimportant it minimizes. It never uses scare heads over unimportant matter. Its editorials take a broader range than those of any other daily we know of—treating of love, courtahip, marriage, and the social subjects, of abstruse scientific matters, and of the loftiest moral and religious themes, as well as current politics. It is always instructive. It is bright without being dippant. In short, it is a great educator for the American press and the American public.

From the Mining Blade, Separating, Mich.
The Son is the most complete and valuable daily
newspaper in New York. The sterling editorials and news features of the paper are the best ever known t this age, and the rest of the daily press of this country are but pigmies compared with this great publication.

From the Democrat, Charleston, Ma. THE SUN is one of America's greatest newspapers.

From the Palladium, Malone, N. P. The Sch is in our opinion, the best daily newspaper published in the United States. We shominate its poll-tics, and yet even in this domain its columns are interesting and entertaining, while in the matter of prese tion of the news it is delightfully crisp, accurate, and racy. Its sporting department in particular is com-plete and authoritative.

From the Republican, Angelica, N. F.

THE SUN is a great paper, unrivalled in certain respects. We have six daily papers, but THE SUN is the one daily that we read through, in its several departments, and any one who reads THE DAILY SUN will keep ments, and any one who reads THE DAILY SCR will keep thoroughly posted in all that it is important to know regarding whatever is going on. Of course, we don't positically affiliate with The Scr. But the political bill of fare served up on the editorial page of THE SCR is so sie, gantly spiced and so artistically appetizing that we daily find rich entertainment in it. How elegant and entertaining often how instructive its discourse. entertaining, often how instructive, its discourse ! is a great paper, and you try it.

From the Times, Oxego, N. F.
One of the newslest and best papers published in

## Malby's Chosts.

To run Epiton or The Sun—Sir. The editorial in to-day's Sun. "Malby's Ghosts," should be spread on the ournal of the Senate and Assembly and bulletined in he corridors of the Capitol.

It is timely, it is suigenesis, it covers the whole sit-tings of the many sessions of the smelling committees of New York, and the facts are told in a style equal to any of Charles Dickens's best sketches. I would sugges to the Hon. Mr. Maiby that he cut out the editorial

to the Hon. Mr. Malby that he cut out the editorial and pasie it in the crown of his hat, that he may have it ready at all times to exhibit to his constituents in St. Lawrence county.

In 180.91 how these Passett committees did reveal in whole suites of rooms at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where they occupied private pariors ad libitum!

"What Hudsons of champagne they drank" and the searctary of one of the committees did not draw a sober breath while he was in New York, but he drew his 510 per day wages just the same.

It is not an additional that the could go down to New York weekly and have their expenses all paid by the State while they investigated the city Government by day and the clephant by night!

Those were joyous red letter, Republican days, but they are present now only in memory, and their like will never be known again.

"New York is no ionize their pudding. Procession of Rejubiloan investigating shosts, retire amid death like slience, sainting Malby as you go."

Jan. 26, 1898.

No One Else Had Any Show. From Life.

Rrobson—Who was the greatest showman—Baraum turalk—Oh. no; Noah, You see when he got his menageric together be was the only man on earth who had any show at all.

All the Difference in the World. Free Frack,

Jack-Would you clope with anybody?

Rosalic (coyly)—No. not with anybody, but I might
ith somebody.

Keep up that rasping cough, at the perti of breaking down your lunes and threat rather let the afficuse immediately resort at once to Br. B. Jayne's Expect rant. Which cures all coughs and colds, and amain rates all large complexations and threat alls.— Adv.

THE WATER COLOR EXHIBITION.

Perhaps on no other occasion in the whole rear do the artists of this town turn out so enerally as on the night of the usual party that precedes the opening of the regular spring exhibition of the American Color Society. This agreeable event of the twenty-sixth annual exhibition took place on Friday night; at least that was when it began, but Saturday was pretty well along when the last of the beer and cigars were gone and the lights were turned out in the galleries of the Academy at a mild suggestion that it would

be daylight in a few hours. Pretty much all the well-known painters and a good many of their well-known customers met together, coming and going in the course of the evening; and while the water colors could be viewed only dimly through a fine baze of smoke or the bottom of a beer class, still, it was not so much to see the pic tures as each other that had called this goodnatured crowd together in the illuminated and artistically decorated galleries.

It is interesting, in comparison with the old-time conventional notion of the long-haired, velvet-jacketed painter of a generation ago. note what howling swells the young artists of to-day are. They have ceased, for the most part, to distinguish themselves by eccentricities of dress from other gentlemen, and the New York colony is a remarkably flue-looking ot of young fellows, from President J. G. Brown down to the youngest newcomer just

Of the pictures themselves it is too early to speak much in detail. There are in all 040 drawings hung in the four galleries, with perhaps the usual proportion of unworthy essays in this facinating medium. The sky line, in fact, might be entirely abandoned vantage, place being easily found by judicious weeding nearer the line for such exceptions to prevailing mediocrity as have been hung near the ceiling. The general average of the exhibition is very good, and here and there is accented by some especially charming bit of artistic composition or fine color. The picture that will attract as much notice as any by the very smallness of its size and its conspicuous position in the place of honor in the centre of the south wall of the south gallery is sure to justify the attention it will receive upon closer view. It is called "Marchesa," No. 349, and is by Albert Lynch, a London illustrator. It represents a young woman in white gown and large black hat, standing with a flower in one hand and the other resting upon her side The rose is not altogether satisfactory, the strained position of the right hand and arm suggesting a "stitch in side;" but the carriage of the head and the beautiful face express great refinement of character, as they are an evidence, too, of great refinement and tenderness in execution

Mr. Wm. T. Evans has increased the amount of the prize that bears his name frm \$300 to \$500 for the most meritorious water color painted in this country by an American artist the drawing to which the prize is awarded to become his property. The selection, too, is to be made by the Board of Control and the Hanging Committee, instead of by a vote of the exhibitors. The prize is awarded this year to Sarah C. Sears of Boston for her lifesize head of "Romola." No. 206, a truly seri ous and fine picture, broadly and freely treated, so far as technicalities go, and very broadly and intelligently conceived. It is a face of great strength and aweetness, not untouched by sorrow; and it stands out well from the harmonious, low-toned green backg Mr. John La Farge has contributed five of his South Sea Islands subjects, which are remarkably fine in color, especially the "Peal of Tohives, Island of Moores," No. 334. He is not so happy in his "Portrait of Faase, the Tampo of Fagaloa Bay, Samoa." No. 309.

Mr. F. S. Church is represented again by one of his fantastical dreams, which are always what might be called sweet in color, and suggest that they may have been painted with diluted bon bons. His "Twilight." No. 64, has rather more of poetic fancy than some of his recent pictures. It is in its way a mighty clever and entertaining painting. One of his beautiful young lady fairles sits upon a bough. a new moon framing her head like a halo, as she fills the lanterns of a dozen wise-eyed owls, feathered watchmen of the night.

Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith, that very clever and very versatile person, a collection of whose water-color drawings in Venice was recently shown at the Aldine Club, has two graceful and bright bits of Venetian Sunshine, one of them done chiefly by the paper maker who supplied the sheet of blue crayon paper, and which Mr. Smith with fine skill has all but left untouched He has put in a sky line, a suggestion of white cloud above the city's towers, and the deep and sparkling reflections of two boats. For by the original tone of the paper, and it is remarkable how much of a picture has been thus contrived. The other drawing by Mr. Smith, "An August Day." No. 379, is alive with the sunshine of Italy upon the promen ades and bridges of this town at anchor.

Among the notable landscapes are several of Mr. J. H. Twachtman's broadly sketched and finely suggestive pictures; a simple twi-light view across a field and meadow brook, 'In the Clearing." No. 511, by Mr. C. M. Mellhenny; a beautiful, sentimental sun-lit view in the heart of the Adirondacks, "Sunlight and Shade," No. 320, by Mr. R. M. Shurtleff; 'Snow," No. 442, by Leonard Ochtman, a very fine effect of rolling farm land under its win ter mantle; "Autumnal." No. 637, by Mr. C. Harry Eaton, in which there is shown a good deal of sentiment and a fine tone, and so on.
Mr. Francis C. Jones has a protty picture in his wonted manner of a mother and child, called "The Story Hook, No. 325; Mr. Earle has several strong, characteristic figures. Mr. Aug. Franzén's "Twitight," No. 170, is a clover study of mingling daylight and lamplight with a touching sentiment of domestic and maternal happiness, and there are other clever figure nieces by Mr. Hassan, Mr. Metcalf. Mr. George Wharton Edwards, not to exhaust the list at this time.

In the corridor are a number of very interesting plates exhibited by the New York Etching Club, especially noticeable among which are several records of Mr. Mielitz's attractive disseveral records of Mr. Mielitz's attractive dister mantle; "Autumnal," No. 637, by Mr.

Club, especially noticeable among which are several records of Mr. Mielitz's attractive dis-coveries in picturesque lower New York.

### THE NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM. Strong Opposition to the Threatened Out-rage-It Should Be Prevented.

From the New York Times.

The plans for the building that is to be added to the Museum of Natural History have been too hastily adopted, we fear. The trustees of the museum ap, proved the design because of the nrgent need of greater lecture-room facilities, and because they wish to provide the new lecture hall at the least possible cost. That these reasons are entitled to great weight will be generally admitted. They should not be controlling, however, with the Park Commissioners, against the pro-fessional optimon of their own landscape architect and

anch other reasonable and intelligently stated grounds of objection as have been brought forward.

Mr Caivert Yaux presented to the Park Commissioners his professional criticism of the plans. No with standing this emphatic condemnation from a landscape architect of acknowledged eminence, who, moreover, was associated with Mr. Frederick Law Olinsted in preparing the original plans for the muscule stated in preparing the original plans for the muscule. aring the original plans for the museum structures fanhattan square, the museum trustees unanimously dopted the plans.

This haste is unwise, and the insensitiveness of the This has be well grounded criticism has occasioned some unfavorable comment. Considerations of expense and of urgency should not prevail in decisions affecting the seasty and harmony of the public parks and their sur-

Is it too inte for the museum trustees to revise their epinions and give some place to considerations of beauty and harmony, even at the expense of the sortid and

From the Marning Advertises

It is a great pity that any controversy could have come into the relations of the libert of Park Commis-sioners and the trustees of the American Museum of Natural listory, but from the statements made by the President of the Commission in ; etterday's Tribus; we should say that the trustess have exceeded their proper functions in an objectionable way. Our public build functions in an objectionable way. Our public build ings are not so beautiful that we can afford to put up any more botches. To do such a thing deliberately against the advice of an expert adviser, the landscape against the advice or an experient artistic the hardiscape architect of the parks, is a very serious perversion of authority. Whether the responsibility lies with the Park Commission, where it ought to or with the trustees of the museum, who have no right to it, the thing ought to be stopped before it is too late. It is the sort of proceeding which, if it were conducted by ger whose hands were less clean than those connected with it would be called a job.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

Three large dancing functions, besides nunerous luncheons and dinners, have taken place during the last week, and yet the pace has seemed to slacken rather than baston as the end of the season approaches. It is barely two months since it opened with the first Patrinrehs' ball, and already a distinct falling off is perceptible in the spirit and go of the enterrainments. Indeed, it may as well be admitted that Americans are not a nation of dancers. Débutantes are enthusiastic for two or three seasons over cotillons, and thoroughly enjoy them; then their interest begins to wane. They turn to riding, driving, fishing, shooting, and even tennis as their chief alm in life, and, except for a few weeks at Newport and a month or two in town, even the persuasive eloquence of Lancer's and the Hungarian bands, or the peace-imparting consciousness of being clothed in Worth's last and most perfect creations, fails to awaken a spark of interest in the exhilarating exercise itself. As for the men, they simply detest it, and the fact that cotillons now are danced before supper is a mortifying admission that there would be midearth of partners should the supper. which to young men is the chief attraction of the evening. Necede the cotillon instead of following it.

By the way, a good deal of feelt has been found this winter with the pushing and rushing in the supper rooms and the absolute want of decency, to say nothing of good breed-ing, with which young men have surrounded the tables and secured refreshment for them-selves, to the absolute exclusion of women both old and young. "I assure you," said a middle-aged lady who has been chaperoning at all the balls of the winter her own daughters. as well as three or four collateral relatives. "I should never get so much as a ginss of cham-pagne if I did not occasionally fall to the los of Mr. McAllister or some other gentleman among my own contemporaries. The roung men of the day think and act only for themselves, and the pretty dance at Sherry's on Monday was actually spoiled by the want of courtesy shown in the supper rooms." Miss Fatima, the belle of hippopotami circles at the Zoo, probably receives more consideration from her admirers at feeding time than do matrons and maidens at swell balls. The dance at Sherry's was of a most cern-

lean type. Sky blue was the prevailing color Mrs. Oliver Harriman wore a rich blue brod cade in stripes, the fashioning of which took a deliberate step backward from the Empire style, with which we have been somewhat sur felted this winter, to the days of Queen Elizabeth. Instead of a bodice about two inches in length, with draperies as straight up an down as a shaking Quaker's apron, Mrs. Hard riman's graceful figure was defined by a long pointed waist, with a gradual extension of the skirt below it, which was more than angreative of hoops. Miss Jane Campbell looked extreme ly well in black, but she had adopted the fash ions of 1830-40, which, although nove enough in these days, are very far from becoming. Indeed, the feminine dress of that period of the world's history is without doubt the ugliest and most prosale that a book of costumes extending back to the Christian er could show us. The pictures of Queen Vi toria and her court in the early days of he reign amply prove this, and the young Queen hereaf, who might have been tolerably attractive in her youth if differently attractive in her youth if differently attractive in her youth if differently attractive is simply hideous in her short, plain skirts, low bodiess, falling off the shoulders, with no sleeves to speak of, and hair fastened down to the sides of the face in flat pomatumed bare. deaux. Belies of the present day should fight from the early days of the century. Our fin d siècle, with all its license, is infinitely more pleasing to the artistic eye.

Washington was well represented at the Monday evening dance, the two handsomest girls in the room being the Vice-Presis dent's daughter and her friend Miss Alice Ba-knap. Both are of the blonde type, and or fair to see. Mrs. Morton was also precess looking extremely well in point lace and din monds. and, with her sister-in-law, Street, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck, and a few other wearers of purple and fine linen, made an imposing "duchesses" row at one end of the room.

The last of the dinner dances took place i Mrs. Edward Cooper's spacious mansion of Washington square, and was, perhaps, the gayest and most enjoyable of the series. guests were almost identically the san a those who had been present on the previous ecasion, with the exception of Mrs. and Miss Whitney, Miss Sloane, Miss Shepard, and out or two other belles. who had been decoved flattering undergraduates to the festivities of what is called social week at Yale College. ceded this ball, as use but, except that Mr. Frederick Vanderbilt too his brother's place and presided over the bab quet in his brother's house, there was scarrely

a change in the entertainments. One solution of the gradually increasing, popularity of the Vaudeville Club is probably to be found in its freshness, novelty, and diversity of amusement. People would rather sit o straight-backed chairs in an ugly, common room and be smothered in tobacco smoke while they drink inferior cocktails and eat anything but appetizing suppers with a fourth-tale nectar of the gods in Delmonico's well-age pointed but somewhat old-fogyish restaura Indeed. Del's in the small hours is quite od of

fashion for the moment. The engagement of Mr. Herbert Otia, . nephew of the Hon. James Otis, and well known in New York and Newport, to Miss Ethel Whitney has been recently made known in Boston. Thus far this has been the only announced engagement of the winter, although doubtless not a few are kept in petto by those most nearly concerned to be sprung upon society with the wedding cards at Easter.

The next meeting of the Thursday Evening Club will be held at Mrs. J. Kennedy Tod's, 20 North Washington square. The entertainment promised is Mrs. Jarley's wax works. Miss Hall from Boston taking the part of Mrs. Jarley. Many prominent people among the clever rather than the smart set are to appear, and if well done, as it is pretty sure to be under Mrs. Tod's supervision, no more amusing exhibition can be imagined.

The election at the annual meeting of the Meadowbrook Club on Tuesday of Mr. Frank Griswold as master of bounds, to succeed Mr. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., who, after three years' service, declined a continuance in office, will have the good effect of combining into one what have hitherto been two rival Long Island hunts. Mr. Griswold is entitled to the credit of having established bunting on Long Island, and his friends have always regretted that his rights should have even apparently been infringed up-on by the Meadowbrook Club. The Hempstead country is too small for both the Meadowbrook Hunt and that which Mr. Griswold has so long kept up at his own private expense, and his reconciliation with the Meadowbrook men will be to the advantage, pecuniarily as well as in other ways, to both parties. He is a skilful, as well as a gallant and fearless rider, and has never yet met with an accident in the hunting field. If he can impart his good luck to his new associates, it will be an additional reason or congratulating both him and them upon his accession to their leadership

The big Hamburg-American steamer Fueret Bismarck, which is to sail hence to Genoa on Saturday next, will take out a large number of people bound for Italy, Egypt, and the beautiful Riviera. Among them will be Mr. Goold Redmond and his sister, Miss Redmond.

Goold Redmond and his sister, Miss Redmond, who have rianned a charming trip through northern Africa. Syria, and the Holy Land.

It is not often that the field of literature is recruited from society's ranks, but a volume of short stories, entitled "A Precious Trio and Other Tales," recently given to the world by the well-known club man. Mr. Henry Goelet McVickar, goes to prove that a man of leisure may make a name for himself and afford an hour's pleasant reading to his friends by an intelligent use of the brains with which nature has provided him. Hr. McVickar's stories are full of life and sparkle, with a dash of humor and an under current of cynicism, which will recommend them to the world as society, whence he draws his inspiration.